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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 216--79th Congress

Chapter 456--1st Session

H. R. 3256

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 216

CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT AMENDMENT. Amends this Act so as to protect the retirement rights of persons who leave Government service to enter the armed forces.

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 3256

May 17, 1945	H. R. 3256 introduced by Mr. Ramspeck and referred to House Committee on Civil Service. Print of the bill as introduced.
June 18, 1945	Reported by House Committee on Civil Service with amendment. House report No. 757. Print of bill as reported.
July 3, 1945	Passed House as reported.
July 6, 1945	Referred to Senate Committee on Civil Service. Print of the bill as referred to the Senate committee.
September 13, 1945	Reported during recess by Senate Committee on Civil Service with amendment. Senate report No. 564. Print of the bill with Senate amendment.
September 14, 1945	Passed Senate with amendment.
November 5, 1945	House concurred to Senate amendment.
November 9, 1945	Approved. Public Law 216.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3256

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 17, 1945

Mr. RAMSPECK introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Civil Service

A BILL

To amend the Civil Service Retirement Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended, in order to protect the retirement rights of persons who leave the service to enter the armed forces of the United States.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 5 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May
4 29, 1930, as amended, is amended by adding after the
5 second paragraph thereof a new paragraph as follows:

6 “During the period of any war, or of any national
7 emergency as proclaimed by the President or declared by
8 the Congress, no officer or employee to whom this Act
9 applies who has left or leaves his position to enter the armed

1 forces of the United States shall be considered as separated
2 from such position for the purposes of this Act by reason
3 of his service with the armed forces of the United States.
4 This paragraph shall not be so construed as to prevent the
5 payment of refunds as provided by section 7 (a) or 12 (b)
6 of this Act."

7 SEC. 2. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
8 annually to the civil-service retirement and disability fund
9 such sums as may be necessary to meet the costs of this
10 amendment.

11 SEC. 3. The amendment made by the first section of
12 this Act shall become effective as of September 8, 1939.

A BILL

To amend the Civil Service Retirement Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended, in order to protect the retirement rights of persons who leave the service to enter the armed forces of the United States.

By Mr. RAMSPECK

MAY 17, 1945

Referred to the Committee on the Civil Service

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued June 19, 1945, for actions of Monday, June 18, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS; Senate conferees on Interior appropriation bill appointed. Senate debated trade-agreements bill. Senate passed over nomination of Claude R. Wickard to be REAdministrator.

SENATE

1. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Sens. Hayden, McKellar, Thomas of Okla., O'Mahoney, Green, Gurney, Burton, and Wherry were appointed conferees on this bill, H.R. 3024 (p. 6311). House conferees were appointed June 7.
2. FOREIGN TRADE. Continued debate on H.R. 3240, the trade-agreements bill (pp. 6315-22, 6323-6, 6328-48). During his speech supporting this bill, Sen. Thomas of Utah discussed the effect of foreign trade agreements on agricultural economics (pp. 6316-22). Sen. O'Mahoney, Wyo., commended the committee amendment eliminating the authority for further tariff reductions, saying that the farmers are bearing "the burden of the reductions" (p. 6324). Sen. Donnell, Mo., stated that the farmers are "concerned" about the extension of power "which is sought under" this bill (p. 6334). Sen. Moore, Okla., stated that the "products of our manufacturing States, such as the cotton of the South, the corn and the wheat of the Middle West...the cattle, hogs, wools, and farm products of our Nation must be afforded an outlet to the markets of the world" (p. 6341). Sen. Wherry, Nebr., stated that "the only assurance the beet-sugar industry...has concerning its economic future rests upon the quota system" (p. 6342).
3. NOMINATION. Agreed to Sen. White's (Maine) motion to pass over the nomination of Claude R. Wickard to be REAdministrator (pp. 6343-50). Sen. Shipstead, Minn., inserted the minority report of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee (pp. 6348-50).
4. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Sen. O'Mahoney, Wyo., inserted the Second Progress Report on War Plants Disposal (pt. 3, S. Rept. 199) (p. 6312).
5. FOOD DISTRIBUTION. Received Ohio citizens' petitions for fair and just distribution of meat and sugar to civilians (p. 6312).
6. SOCIAL SECURITY. Received a Mass. Legislature resolution favoring State control over social-security programs (p. 6312).

7. PERSONNEL; RETIREMENT. Civil Service Committee reported with amendment H.R. 3256, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act in order to protect the retirement rights of persons who leave the service to enter the armed forces (H.Rept. 757) (p. 6355).
8. FOOD DISTRIBUTION. Received a Federal Trade Commission report on "Distribution Methods and Costs, Pt. VI, Milk Distribution, Prices, Spreads, and Profits!" To Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. (p. 6355.)
9. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Received a Tex. Legislature memorial urging the Congress and the disposal agencies charged with the disposal of surplus war goods, equipment, etc., to return to this country all items of equipment and supply that may be useful to be sold or given to various political U.S. subdivisions under an equitable system of sale or allocation (p. 6355).
10. FREIGHT RATES. Received a Tex. Legislature memorial commending ICC members for their decision in behalf of freight-rate equality (p. 6355).

ITEM IN APPENDIX

11. CONTRACT RENEGOTIATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Doyle, Calif., favoring H.R. 3395, to extend through Dec. 31, 1945, the termination date under the Renegotiation Act (p. A3123).

BILLS INTRODUCED

12. RECONVERSION. H.R. 3487, by Rep. Doughton, N.C., to facilitate reconversion. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 6355.)
13. PERSONNEL. H.R. 3488, by Rep. Ramspeck, Ga., to further amend the Classification Act of 1923 to bring about uniformity and coordination in the allocation of field positions to the grades of the Classification Act. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 6355.)
H.R. 3492, by Rep. Ramspeck, Ga., to amend further the Civil Service Retirement Act. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 6355.)
14. FOREIGN TRADE. H.R. 3490, by Rep. Spence, Ky., to provide for increasing the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank of Washington. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 6355.)
15. VETERANS. H.R. 3493.
16. FOOD-ALLOTMENT PROGRAM. S. 1151 (see Digest 119) authorizes establishment of a food-allotment program under which the Secretary of Agriculture may issue food coupons to householders at a value up to 40% of the eligible family's income; requires use of stamps for purchase of specified foods; directs issuance of stamps of various monetary values, redeemable through local agencies with the Treasury Department, GAO, and banks; authorizes deposit of receipts to appropriation account; provides for registration of participating food dealers; establishes a Council on Nutrition; authorizes appropriations but limits administrative expenses to 5%; sets up procedures and penalties for violations; and authorizes related educational programs.

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COMMITTEE-HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS for June 19: S. Appropriations, war agencies(ex.); S. Agriculture, J.B.Hutson nomination(ex.); S. Banking and Currency, Bretton Woods; Organization of Congress; H. Agriculture, Ag. Credit Agency; H. Banking and Currency, OPA.

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The hearings will be held in the Judiciary Committee room, room 346, Old House Office Building.

(Monday, June 25, 1945)

The hearing previously scheduled by the Special Subcommittee on Bankruptcy and Reorganization of the Committee on the Judiciary for Friday, June 15, 1945, will be held on Monday, June 25, 1945, at 10 a. m. The hearing will be on the provisions of the bills (H. R. 33 and H. R. 3338) to amend an act entitled, "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto (referees—method of appointing, compensation, etc.), and will be conducted in the Judiciary Committee room 346, Old House Office Building.

(Wednesday, June 27, 1945)

There will be a meeting of Subcommittee No. 4 of the Committee on the Judiciary, beginning at 10 a. m. on Wednesday, June 27, 1945, to continue hearings on the bill (H. R. 2788) to amend title 28 of the Judicial Code in regard to the limitation of certain actions, and for other purposes. The hearing will be held in room 346, Old House Office Building.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

573. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a proposed appropriation for the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission; to the Committee on Appropriations.

574. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to reserve certain land on the public domain in Utah for addition to the Kanosh Indian Reservation; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

575. A letter from the Acting Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report on records proposed for disposal by various Government agencies; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

576. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the report of the Federal Trade Commission, entitled "Distribution Methods and Costs, Part VI, Milk Distribution, Prices, Spreads, and Profits"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

(Omitted from the Record of June 14, 1945)

570. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a proposed provision affecting an existing appropriation for foreign war relief; to the Committee on Appropriations.

571. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Federal Works Agency for the fiscal year 1945, in the amount of \$20,000,000; to the Committee on Appropriations.

572. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1946 for the Civil Service Commission amounting to \$1,311,118; to the Committee on Appropriations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk

for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. RANDOLPH: Committee on the District of Columbia. S. 463. An act to amend section 927 of the Code of Law of the District of Columbia, relating to insane criminals; without amendment (Rept. No. 753). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida: Committee on the Public Lands. S. 497. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the purchase of public lands for home and other sites," approved June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609); without amendment (Rept. No. 754). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RANDOLPH: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 2995. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to create a revenue in the District of Columbia by levying a tax upon all dogs therein, to make such dogs personal property, and for other purposes," approved June 19, 1873, as amended; with amendment (Rept. No. 755). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RANDOLPH: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 3201. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act; approved June 12, 1934, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 756). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RAMSPECK: Committee on the Civil Service. H. R. 3256. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended, in order to protect the retirement rights of persons who leave the service to enter the armed forces of the United States; with amendment (Rept. No. 757). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RANDOLPH: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 3291. A bill to provide for an adjustment of salaries of the Metropolitan Police, the United States Park Police, the White House Police, and the members of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, to conform with the increased cost of living in the District of Columbia; without amendment (Rept. No. 758). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DOUGHTON of North Carolina: H. R. 3487. A bill to facilitate reconversion, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RAMSPECK: H. R. 3488. A bill to further amend the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; to bring about uniformity and coordination in the allocation of field positions to the grades of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. RANDOLPH: H. R. 3489. A bill to authorize the Federal Works Administrator to advance discretionary apportionment funds to be used for the purpose of making plans for the National Memorial Stadium as a postwar project; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. SPENCE: H. R. 3490. A bill to provide for increasing the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank of Washington and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. RAMSPECK: H. R. 3491. A bill authorizing the preparation of a medal for presentation to members of the armed forces who participated in the

battle for the Philippine Islands in the present war with Japan; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RAMSPECK (by request): H. R. 3492. A bill to amend further the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. SCRIVNER: H. R. 3493. A bill to amend chapter XV, title VI, Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. McDONOUGH: H. J. Res. 217. Joint resolution to quiet the titles of the respective States and others to lands beneath tidewater and lands beneath navigable waters within the boundaries of such States and to prevent further clouding of such titles; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RANKIN: H. Res. 293. Resolution inviting Gen. George S. Patton to address the Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Texas, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States, and the agencies charged with the disposal of surplus war goods, equipment, and materials to return to this country all items of equipment and supply that may be useful and that this material so returned, together with all surplus war goods and equipment in this country, be sold or given to the various political subdivisions of the United States of America under some equitable system of sale or allocation; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Texas, commending the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission for their decision in behalf of freight-rate equality; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. RAMSPECK: H. R. 3494. A bill for the relief of the J. B. McCrary Co., Inc., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WILSON: H. R. 3495. A bill for the relief of Mrs. J. Will Prall, of Columbus, Ind.; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 3496. A bill for the relief of Hugo Effinger in behalf of his son, William L. Effinger; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

961. By Mr. RICH: Petition of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Noll and sundry other citizens of Williamsport, Pa., urging the passage of House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

962. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the President, the Florida district of the International Walther League, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to prayer for victory in the Pacific theater of operations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3256

[Report No. 757]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 17, 1945

Mr. RAMSPECK introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Civil Service

JUNE 18, 1945

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To amend the Civil Service Retirement Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended, in order to protect the retirement rights of persons who leave the service to enter the armed forces of the United States.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 5 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May
4 29, 1930, as amended, is amended by adding after the
5 second paragraph thereof a new paragraph as follows:

6 “~~During the period of any war, or of any national~~
7 emergency as proclaimed by the President or declared by
8 the Congress, No officer or employee to whom this Act
9 applies who *during the period of any war, or of any national*

1 *emergency as proclaimed by the President or declared by the*
2 *Congress, has left or leaves his position to enter the armed*
3 *forces of the United States shall be considered as separated*
4 *from such position for the purposes of this Act by reason*
5 *of his service with the armed forces of the United States.*
6 *This paragraph shall not be so construed as to prevent the*
7 *payment of refunds as provided by section 7 (a) or 12 (b)*
8 *of this Act."*

9 SEC. 2. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
10 annually to the civil-service retirement and disability fund
11 such sums as may be necessary to meet the cost of this
12 amendment.

13 SEC. 3. The amendment made by the first section of
14 this Act shall become effective as of September 8, 1939.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3256

[Report No. 757]

A BILL

To amend the Civil Service Retirement Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended, in order to protect the retirement rights of persons who leave the service to enter the armed forces of the United States.

By Mr. RAMSPECK

MAY 17, 1945

Referred to the Committee on the Civil Service

JUNE 18, 1945

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

AMENDING FURTHER THE CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT
ACT APPROVED MAY 29, 1930

JUNE 18, 1945.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. RAMSPECK, from the Committee on the Civil Service, submitted
the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 3256]

The Committee on the Civil Service, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3256) to amend further the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

On page 1, strike out all of lines 6 and 7, and the first two words and comma on line 8.

On page 1, line 8, begin the word "no" with a capital "N".

On page 1, line 9, after the word "who" insert the following:

during the period of any war, or of any national emergency as proclaimed by the President or declared by the Congress,

GENERAL STATEMENT

The purpose of this bill is to meet a decision of the Comptroller General ruling that it is not possible for a former employee who returns from the armed services with a physical disability and whose condition is such as to prevent his reemployment, to receive the benefits of the Retirement Act.

The situation is more fully explained in the following copy of letter from the United States Civil Service Commission as follows:

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., May 15, 1945.

Hon. SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: The Commission transmits herewith draft of a proposed amendment to the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, designed to protect the retirement rights of persons who leave the civil service to enter the armed forces of the United States.

In the administration of the retirement law, it has been consistently held that an employee on furlough or leave without pay remains in the service of the United

States for all purposes under the Retirement Act. On this basis, the Commission has consistently denied refunds to persons placed on military furlough and has approved claims for retirement on annuity of such persons eligible therefor, whether such claims have been for disability or retirement for some other reason. The Commission has heretofore taken the position that where an employee is placed on military furlough without pay by administrative action when he enters the armed forces, he retains all rights and benefits to retirement as a civilian employee under the Civil Service Retirement Act.

However, the Comptroller General in his decision of January 30, 1945 (B-46952), to the Commission, held that the position heretofore taken by the Commission is incorrect. In this decision the Comptroller General stated:

"While the Congress has by implication in the act of August 1, 1941, as amended by the act of April 7, 1942, (56 Stat. 200), and in the act of December 21, 1944, (Public Law 525), preserved the civilian status of an officer or employee during active service in the armed forces for the purpose of electing to be paid for terminal annual leave (see answer to question 7, decision of January 16, 1945, B-46831), no provision of law has come to my attention expressly or by implication preserving the civilian status of officers and employees for retirement purposes while serving in the armed forces, or thereafter prior to restoration to a civilian position. Section 5 of the Retirement Act (54 Stat. 1116), authorizes the crediting of 'honorable service in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard of the United States' toward retirement in a civilian position, provided such service is not used, also, as a basis for military retired pay or pension, but I believe you will agree that that provision of law does not operate to grant retirement benefits to a person who is not in a civilian position at the time of retirement. It has been recognized that administrative offices could, within their discretion, place employees who enter the armed forces on so-called military furlough without pay in order to maintain more accurate records of benefits which would accrue during such services in the event of restoration to the civilian position under the terms and conditions of the controlling statutes above cited after discharge from the armed forces. Also, it has been recognized that administrative offices, within their discretion, may separate employees upon entry into the armed forces and wait until their actual restoration to civilian positions in accordance with the terms and conditions of the controlling statutes, *supra*, to determine the benefits which accrued to them during military service. However, such administrative practice of placing the employees on military furlough as an expediency to maintain accurate records does not, in my judgment, have the legal effect of preserving a civilian status after the effective date of the military furlough. Contrary to the position apparently taken by the Commission, benefits accruing during the military service of employees who are restored, as well as payments for annual leave benefits without restoration, are exactly the same regardless of which of the two procedures were administratively adopted. Hence, it would seem that an administrative action or practice granting military furlough without pay—which is not the same as ordinary leave of absence without pay because under such furlough the employees hold an incompatible status in the armed forces (3 Comp. Gen. 40; 18 id. 213; 20 id. 257; 22 id. 127)—could have no more legal effect to maintain a civilian status during active military or naval service for retirement benefits without restoration to a civilian position, than would an administrative action or practice separating the employees from the service at the time they entered the military service, and that in neither event does an employee maintain a civilian status for retirement purposes during active military service or thereafter prior to actual restoration to a civilian position as provided by the applicable statutes."

The practical effect of this decision is to continue a retirement status with all resultant benefits in employees who are furloughed from their civil positions to engage in private industry, but to deny such benefits to those employees who entered the armed forces. Under the decision such persons who become disabled in employment in private industry would be entitled to such compensation as may be allowed by the employer or State laws as well as disability annuity under the civil-service retirement law; whereas, a furloughed employee disabled in combat with the enemy would be deprived of any retirement annuity by reason of his civil service with the possible exception of some future annuity benefit to

which he may have had a vested right at the time of entrance in the military service. The following two examples, we feel, clearly illustrate the injustice to veterans caused by this decision.

A postal employee, at the age of 39 years, after completion of more than 17 years' civil service, was placed on military furlough by the Department to enter the military service on February 3, 1941. On July 3, 1944, he was relieved from active military duty by reason of physical disability, and his condition is such that he cannot return to his former position in the postal service. Under the Comptroller General's decision, he is entitled only to return of his contributions to the retirement fund and has no right to annuity benefits by reason of his civil service, either now or in the future, unless he is again employed in a position within the purview of the retirement law.

Another employee, after completion of approximately 21 years of civil service, was called to active military duty on November 25, 1940. He continued in the military service until relieved from active duty by reason of age on August 31, 1944. This employee is now beyond the age of 62 years, but in order to derive the optional benefits under the Civil Service Retirement Act, which is his desire, he must again be employed in a position within the purview of the act before such option may be exercised. It would seem to be an idle thing to restore the employee merely that he be immediately retired.

The Commission believes that all rights, actual or potential, of Federal employees entering the armed forces of the United States, should be fully protected, and there should be no discrimination against such persons by reason of their military service. It is strongly recommended that the proposal be enacted into law as early as possible.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there would be no objection to the submission of this proposed legislation to your committee.

By direction of the Commission:

Very sincerely yours,

HARRY B. MITCHELL, *President.*

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 2a of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in the Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, are shown as follows (new matter is printed in italics; existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

SEC. 5. Subject to the provisions of section 9 hereof, the aggregate period of service which forms the basis for calculating the amount of any benefit provided in this Act shall be computed from the date of original employment, whether as a classified or an unclassified employee in the civil service of the United States, or in the service of the District of Columbia, including periods of service at different times and in one or more departments, branches, or independent offices, or the legislative branch of the Government, and also periods of service performed overseas under authority of the United States, and periods of honorable service in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard of the United States; * * * in the case of an employee, however, who is eligible for and receives retired pay on account of military or naval service, the period of service upon which such retired pay is based shall not be included; in the case of an employee who is eligible for and receives a pension on account of non-service-connected disability under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration the minimum period of service necessary to entitle him to pension shall not be included; but in the case of an employee who is eligible for and receives pension or compensation under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration on account of service-connected disability, all honorable military or naval service shall be included; and nothing in this Act shall be construed as to affect in any manner an employee's right to retired pay, pension, or compensation in addition to the annuity herein provided. * * *

In computing length of service for the purposes of this Act all periods of separation from the service, and so much of any leaves of absence as may exceed six

months in the aggregate in any calendar year, shall be excluded, except such leaves of absence granted employees while receiving benefits under the United States Employees' Compensation Act, and in the case of substitutes in the Postal Service credit shall be given from date of original appointment as a substitute. *No officer or employee to whom this Act applies who during the period of any war, or of any national emergency as proclaimed by the President or declared by the Congress, has left or leaves his position to enter the armed forces of the United States shall be considered as separated from such position for the purposes of this Act by reason of his service with the armed forces of the United States. This paragraph shall not be so construed as to prevent the payment of refunds as provided by section 7 (a) or 12 (b) of this Act.*

SEC. 2. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated annually to the civil-service retirement and disability fund such sums as may be necessary to meet the costs of this amendment.

In determining the aggregate period of service upon which the annuity is to be based, the fractional part of a month, if any, in the total service shall be eliminated.



DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued July 4, 1945, for actions of Tuesday, July 3, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Sen. Wherry criticized food "maladministration." Sen. Wiley criticized the butter situation. Senate Committee reported resolution to investigate newsprint shortage. House Committee reported resolution for road investigation. Rep. Clason criticized food administration. Rep. Patman discussed history of slaughtering-quota amendment. Rep. Keefe discussed rye-trading practices and criticized WFA's rye exports.

HOUSE

1. SUBMARGINAL LANDS. Passed without amendment H. R. 2613, to authorize this Department to settle claims to certain lands administered under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act which have been occupied in adverse possession (pp. 7305-6).
2. REHABILITATION LANDS; EDUCATION. Passed without amendment S. 660, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to grant a tract of land from the Louisiana Rural Rehabilitation Corporation to the Louisiana University and Agricultural and Mechanical College (pp. 7304-5). This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. FOREST LANDS. Passed as reported H. R. 1992, to authorize this Department to sell a tract of forest land to the Roman Catholic Church (p. 7310).
4. ROADS INVESTIGATION. Agreed, without amendment, to H. Res. 255, to authorize the Roads Committee to investigate Government construction and maintenance of roads and bridges (pp. 7297-301). There was discussion of the Inter-American Highway.
5. RETIREMENT; SELECTIVE SERVICE. Passed as reported H. R. 3256, which provides that during war or emergency any officer or employee subject to the Civil Service Retirement Act who has left or leaves his position to enter the armed forces shall not be considered as separated from his position because of such service with the armed forces (p. 7305).
6. RESEARCH PROPERTY; EDUCATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 1765, to provide for conveyance of the ARA laboratory at Ames, Iowa, to the Iowa College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts (p. 7307).

7. POLITICAL ACTIVITIES. Rep. Celler, N. Y., spoke in favor of repeal of the Hatch Political Activities Act (p. 7293).
8. SOIL CONSERVATION; SURPLUS PROPERTY. After discussion, H. R. 538, to empower the Secretary of Agriculture to requisition surplus Government property for use by soil-conservation districts, was passed over at the request of Rep. Cochran, Mo. (pp. 7311-2).
9. RYE MARKETING. Rep. Keefe, Wis., discussed WEA's complaint against certain rye traders under the Commodity Exchange Act and criticized WEA for purchasing rye for export (pp. 7317-21).
10. WAR AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL. The Appropriations Committee reported a substitute for this bill (H. Rept. 851) (p. 7322).
11. POST-WAR PLANNING. The Special Committee on Post-war Economic and Policy Planning submitted a report (H. Rept. 852) pursuant to H. Res. 60 (p. 7322).
12. ADJOURNED until Thurs., July 5 (p. 7322).

SENATE

13. PAPER SUPPLY. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. Res. 135, to provide for an investigation into the existing newsprint shortage (S. Rept. 451). To Audit-Control Committee. (p. 7258.)
14. NOMINATION. Debated the nomination of W. Stewart Symington to be a member of the Surplus Property Board (pp. 7265-6).
15. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Langer, N. Dak., inserted a constituent's letter criticizing "poor" farm prices on chickens (p. 7261).
16. BUTTER SITUATION. Sen. Wiley, Wis., criticized the "intolerable" butter situation and inserted his letter to Secretary Anderson on this subject (pp. 7261-2).
17. FOOD DISTRIBUTION. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., criticized "maladministration" of the food-distribution program, stated that there are "thousands of tons of food, defined by those who testified as food in dead storage," and inserted a CCC advertisement and a schedule of evaporated milk available for sale (pp. 7267-9).
18. FISH INVESTIGATION. Received from FTC reports on the cost of production and distribution of fish. To Commerce Committee. (p. 7255.)
19. UNITED NATIONS CHARTER. Sen. Bushfield, S. Dak., spoke favoring ratification of the Charter (pp. 7263-5).
20. PERSONNEL CEILINGS. Received the Budget Bureau's final report on personnel-ceiling activities for the fiscal year 1945. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 7255.)
21. PAY BILL. Received a Calif. Legislature resolution favoring this bill, S. 807 (pp. 7256-7).
22. PRICE CONTROL; RATIONING. Received a Calif. housewife's letter criticizing OPA regulations (p. 7257).
23. FOOD SUPPLY. Sen. Tydings, Md., inserted Md. housewives' resolution urging

Three thousand one hundred and thirteen acres, more or less, located in Rapides Parish, La., and known as the Boeuf Bayou farms project of the Farm Security Administration of the War Food Administration, within the United States Department of Agriculture.

SEC. 2. Until such time as the functions, powers, and duties of the War Food Administrator or the War Food Administration are terminated, the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by this act shall be exercised by the War Food Administrator.

SEC. 3. The transfer of such lands under this act is hereby found to be in the general interest of rural rehabilitation and shall not be deemed to impose any liability upon the Secretary of Agriculture (or War Food Administrator, as the case may be) with respect to his obligations under such agreement of transfer of March 31, 1937.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, the passage of this bill to transfer a plantation in Rapides Parish, La., to the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College means a great deal to the State of Louisiana, and I want to express my appreciation to the members of the Agriculture Committee who gave such careful consideration to the bill, and also to the House for passing it today. It involves a river plantation consisting of 3,113 acres, situated about 6 miles south of Alexandria, in the parish of Rapides. It is the purpose of the Louisiana State University to establish there a school of agriculture to fit students for effective employment in agriculture. The training program will include instruction in livestock production, dairy production, poultry production, crop production, and soil management. Instruction will also be given in the operation, care, and maintenance of farm equipment and machinery. Farm economics, farm forestry, meat processing, and food preservation will also be taught. The program is to include gardening and orchard production, farm carpentry, and all necessary related subjects.

Of course, this is to cover the ultimate program. At the present time the plantation does not have facilities for this work. I am informed that the State of Louisiana has immediately available the sum of \$400,000 to begin the process of converting this farm into a very fine school of agriculture, which we hope eventually will include all of the above matters, and more.

It is thought that this plantation is peculiarly well placed for the launching of this very fine project. The land lies in the very fine Red River Valley and is situated almost in the geographic center of the State. A fine concrete State highway runs through it. It is above overflow. It is within easy reach of the Louisiana State University, just to the south in Baton Rouge. It is within a few minutes' drive of the very thriving city of Alexandria.

It is contemplated that a great many soldiers returning from the armed services will receive in this school proper foundation to enable them to go out in life and engage in the various phases of agriculture. Louisiana is a great agricultural State. It is making rapid strides

in improving the agricultural interests. We are developing dairying and livestock production rapidly. Fine herds of purebred and grade cattle have developed within the past very few years. We have the climate and the range. This great school that we propose to establish on this land, included in the bill which you have just passed, will unquestionably be a great central point for the dissemination of knowledge and information along all of these lines.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I express my gratitude to the Committee on Agriculture and to the entire House for the passage of this bill.

DOUBLE TIME CREDITS IN DETERMINING RETIRED PAY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1512) to amend section 9 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 (Public Law 607) by providing for the computation of double-time credits awarded between 1898 and 1912 in determining retired pay.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the third paragraph of section 9 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 (Public Law 607) approved June 16, 1942, is amended to read as follows:

"Every enlisted man paid under the provisions of this section shall receive an increase of 5 percent of the base pay of his grade for each 3 years of service up to 30 years. Such service shall be active Federal service in any of the services mentioned in the title of this act or reserve components thereof; service in the National Guard of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia; and service in the Enlisted Reserve Corps of the Army, the Naval Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, and the Coast Guard Reserve: *Provided,* That retired enlisted men heretofore or hereinafter retired with credit for 30 years' service in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps and who served beyond the continental limits of the United States between 1898 and 1912, such service having been computed under previous laws as double time toward retirement, shall be entitled to receive the maximum retired pay now provided for the grade in which retired."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 5, after the word "Army" insert "the Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT OF MAY 29, 1930

The Clerk called the next bill (H. R. 3256) to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended, in order to protect the retirement rights of persons who leave the service to enter the armed forces of the United States.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 5 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, is amended by adding after the second paragraph thereof a new paragraph as follows:

"During the period of any war, or of any national emergency as proclaimed by the President or declared by the Congress, no

officer or employee to whom this act applies who has left or leaves his position to enter the armed forces of the United States shall be considered as separated from such position for the purposes of this act by reason of his service with the armed forces of the United States. This paragraph shall not be so construed as to prevent the payment of refunds as provided by section 7 (a) or 12 (b) of this act."

SEC. 2. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated annually to the civil-service retirement and disability fund such sums as may be necessary to meet the cost of this amendment.

SEC. 3. The amendment made by the first section of this act shall become effective as of September 8, 1939.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out all of lines 6 and 7 and the words "the Congress" in line 8; line 9, after the word "who", insert "during the period of any war, or of any national emergency as proclaimed by the President or declared by the Congress."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SETTLING CLAIMS TO CERTAIN LANDS IN NEW MEXICO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2613) to authorize the War Food Administrator or the Secretary of Agriculture to adjust boundary disputes by settling claims to certain so-called Sebastian Martin grant lands in the State of New Mexico.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That either the War Food Administrator or the Secretary of Agriculture be, and either of them is hereby, authorized to adjust claims to any portions of the so-called Sebastian Martin grant lands, situated between State Highway No. 64 and the western boundary of said grant, and between the fence constructed by the Government on the west side of Ojo Sarco Creek and the eastern boundary of said grant, in the State of New Mexico, which are administered under title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of July 22, 1937 (50 Stat. 522, 525; 7 U. S. C., secs. 1010-1012).

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, if the War Food Administrator or the Secretary of Agriculture shall find, within 20 years after the acquisition by the United States of the lands described in section 1, that the title to any portion or portions of the aforesaid lands is in dispute, and that the person or persons claiming the same or their predecessors in the occupancy thereof and under whom the right thereto is claimed, have been in open, actual, visible, exclusive, hostile, continuous, and adverse possession thereof, for a period of 10 years previous to the date on which the United States acquired such land or interest, irrespective of whether color of title during such possession can be established or not, either the War Food Administrator or the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to execute and deliver, on behalf of and in the name of the United States, to the person or persons so occupying said lands, whom either of them finds entitled thereto under the provisions of this act, a quitclaim deed to such land or interest.

SEC. 3. Either the War Food Administrator or the Secretary of Agriculture is further authorized, upon a finding by either of them,

that any lands situated within the areas described in section 1, which are not claimed by any person or persons as aforesaid, or right to which cannot be established as aforesaid, are not suitable for use and administration in connection with the land-conservation and land-utilization program administered under title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, to sell such lands so situated, under such terms and conditions as either of them deems will best accomplish the purposes of title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act: *Provided, however*, That the consideration to be paid for such lands shall not be less than the value as appraised by authorized representatives of the United States.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONFERRING JURISDICTION UPON THE UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS TO CONSIDER CERTAIN CLAIMS UNDER THE TARIFF ACT OF 1922

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3437), conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims of the United States to consider certain claims arising after January 1, 1926, out of the Tariff Act of 1922.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that the Treasury Department is opposed to the bill it should not be passed by unanimous consent. I therefore ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

AMENDING THE BONNEVILLE PROJECT ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2690) to amend the Bonneville Project Act.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 (f) of the act of August 20, 1937 (50 Stat. 731), as amended by the act of March 6, 1940 (54 Stat. 47), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Subject only to the provisions of this act, the Administrator is authorized to enter into such contracts, agreements, and arrangements, including the amendment, modification, adjustment, or cancellation thereof and the compromise or final settlement of any claim arising thereunder, and to make such expenditures, upon such terms and conditions and in such manner as he may deem necessary; and the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe by regulation the Administrator's procedure for authorizing or approving such contracts, agreements, arrangements, and expenditures. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law governing the expenditure of public funds, the General Accounting Office in the settlement of the accounts of the Administrator shall not disallow credit for nor withhold funds because of any expenditure, not in violation of any regulation which the Secretary of the Interior may have prescribed, which the Administrator shall determine to have been necessary to carry out the provisions of this act."

SEC. 2. Section 5 (a) of the said act is hereby amended by inserting before the period at the end of the first sentence the words "and for the disposition of electric energy to Federal agencies."

SEC. 3. Section 6 of the said act is hereby amended by changing the period at the end of the first sentence to a semicolon and adding the following: "and such rates and charges shall also be applicable to dispositions of electric energy to Federal agencies."

SEC. 4. Section 9 (a) of the said act is hereby amended by changing the period to a comma and adding: "and in the maintenance of such accounts, appropriate obligations shall be established for annual and sick leave of absence as earned. The Administrator shall, after the close of each fiscal year, obtain an independent commercial-type audit of such accounts. The forms, systems, and procedures prescribed by the Comptroller General for the Administrator's appropriation and fund accounting shall be in accordance with the requirements of the Federal Water Power Act with respect to accounts of electric operations of public utilities and the regulations of the Federal Power Commission pursuant thereto."

SEC. 5. Section 2 (a) of the said act is hereby amended by striking the language inserted by section 1 of the act of March 6, 1940 (54 Stat. 47); and section 10 of the said act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(a) The Secretary of the Interior shall appoint, without regard to the civil-service laws, an Assistant Administrator, chief engineer, and general counsel and shall fix the compensation of each in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended. The Assistant Administrator shall perform the duties and exercise the powers of the Administrator, in the event of the absence or sickness of the Administrator until such absence or sickness shall cease, and in the event of a vacancy in the office of Administrator, until a successor is appointed.

"(b) The Administrator, the Secretary of War, and the Federal Power Commission, respectively, are authorized to appoint, subject to the civil-service laws, such officers and employees as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act, the appointment of whom is not otherwise provided for, and to fix their compensation in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended: *Provided, however*, That to the extent that the civil-service laws, Classification Act, and other laws or regulations governing the employment or payment of employees of the United States are inconsistent with agreements made by the Administrator with representatives of laborers, mechanics, and workmen employed in connection with the construction work or the operation and maintenance of electric facilities, the said act, laws, and regulations shall not apply to matters covered by such agreements; but in connection with the selection, promotion, or retention of any employee, no political test or qualifications shall be permitted or given consideration, but all such actions shall be taken on the basis of the employee's merit and efficiency: *Provided, further*, That so long as any such contract provides that employees performing services for the Administrator pursuant thereto shall be entitled to unemployment compensation benefits, such services shall be deemed to be 'employment' within the meaning of the Social Security Act and sections 1400 through 1432 of the Internal Revenue Code, and such employees, if they otherwise would be so classified, shall not be deemed to be employees within the meaning of the Act of May 22, 1920 (41 Stat. 614), and all acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, and so long as any such contract provides that employees performing services for the Administrator pursuant thereto shall be entitled to unemployment compensation benefits, such services shall be deemed to be 'employment' within the meaning of sections 1800 through 1811 of the Internal Revenue Code if contributions upon the basis of the compensation due for such services are required to be paid under a State unemployment compensation act, and con-

sent hereby is given to the States to require the Administrator to make payments to State unemployment compensation funds for services performed for him under any such contract; the Administrator is authorized to comply with the provisions of the Social Security Act, the Internal Revenue Code, and any applicable State unemployment compensation act on behalf of the United States as the employer of individuals whose service constitutes employment under such act, code, and laws by reason of this section. The Administrator is further authorized to employ physicians, under agreement and without regard to civil-service laws or regulations, to make physical examinations of employees or prospective employees who are or may become laborers, mechanics, and workmen engaged on construction work or the operation and maintenance of electrical facilities. The Administrator, the Secretary of War, and the Federal Power Commission, respectively, are also authorized to appoint, without regard to the civil-service laws, such experts as may be necessary for carrying out the functions entrusted to them under this act and to fix the compensation of each of such experts without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, but at not to exceed \$7,500 per annum.

"(c) The Administrator may accept and utilize such voluntary and uncompensated services and with the consent of the agency concerned may utilize such officers, employees, or equipment of any agency of the Federal, State, or local governments which he finds helpful in carrying out the purposes of this act; in connection with the utilization of such services, reasonable payments may be allowed for necessary travel and other expenses."

SEC. 6. Section 12 of the said act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(a) The Administrator is hereby authorized to determine, settle, compromise, and pay claims and demands against the United States which are not in excess of \$1,000 and are presented to the Administrator in writing within one year from the date of accrual thereof, for any losses, injuries, or damages to persons or property, or for the death of persons, resulting from acts or omissions of employees acting within the scope of their employment pursuant to this act. The Administrator is also authorized to determine, compromise, and settle any claims and demands of the United States for any losses, injuries, or damages to property under the Administrator's control, against other persons or public or private corporations. The Administrator's determination, compromise, settlement, or payment of any of the claims referred to in this subsection shall be final and conclusive upon all officers of the Government, notwithstanding the provisions of any other act to the contrary. When claims presented to the Administrator under this subsection arise, in whole or in part, out of any damage done to private property, the Administrator may repair all or any part of such damage in lieu of making such payments.

"(b) The Administrator may, in the name of the United States, bring such suits at law or in equity as in his judgment may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act; and he shall be represented in the prosecution and defense of all litigation, including condemnation proceedings, affecting the status of operation of the Bonneville project by his attorneys: *Provided, however*, That such attorneys shall supply the Attorney General with copies of the pleadings in all such cases and that the handling of litigation which, in the Attorney General's opinion, involves interpretation involves interpretation of the Constitution of the United States or which involves appearance in any United States circuit court of appeals or the United States Supreme Court shall be subject to

that charter. We have the will, the intent, and the purpose to live up to our obligations, and we expect the rest of the world to evidence the same.

(c) It would encourage other nations to send their highest diplomatic representatives to the United Nations Security Council and the United Nations Assembly. It would encourage them to confer similar prestige upon their representatives. It would add still another element which would make for hope and faith in the minds of those other nations, and God knows that they need hope and faith. They would sense the strength, the vitality, the eagerness of our young nation to lead the way in the international picture—a way of righteousness.

(d) It would help to breathe the spirit of life into the United Nations Charter. Of itself, that charter has no vitality. It is only, in the words of our President, the first step; or, in the words of Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, the San Francisco Conference is only the beginning of a "monumental task to rebuild a sad and disillusioned world." Senator VANDENBERG has said the charter is only an acorn which has the potentialities of a great oak. And, Mr. President, if that acorn is to grow into full fruition, it must have good soil, sufficient rain and sunshine. Such soil, rain, and sunshine would, in this instance, consist of the understanding, the vision, the faith, and the determination of our people and other peoples that the charter must bear fruit.

If this bill were enacted into law, it could whip up the flagging spirits of all the peoples of the world who have been scourged so terribly by war. It would show to all of us that we have a true sense of value, that we are willing to spend a small amount of money directly for the purpose of maintaining peace, just as we are willing to spend billions for battleships and planes, the instruments of war.

It would show that we are eager, as provided in this bill, to use the full weight of moral force for peace, that we are eager to encourage an international free press, to foster international understanding and trust, to remove sources of misunderstanding and friction between peoples.

I ask, therefore, at this time, that my bill for the creation of a Department of Peace be appropriately referred and printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1237) to create an executive department of the Government to be known as the Department of Peace, introduced by Mr. WILEY, was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) there is hereby created a Department of Peace. The head of that Department shall have Cabinet rank and shall be known as the Secretary of Peace. He shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall receive compensation at the rate of \$15,000 per annum. The Secretary of Peace shall ex officio be the representative of the United States on the United Nations Security Council.

(b) Section 158 of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended to include the Department of Peace, and the provisions of title IV of the Revised Statutes, including all amendments thereto, are hereby made applicable to the department. The Secretary shall cause a seal of office to be made for the Department of such device as the President shall approve, and judicial notice shall be taken of such seal.

SEC. 2. There shall be in the Department of Peace an Under Secretary of Peace, who shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall receive compensation at the rate of \$10,000 per annum. The Under Secretary shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Secretary or required by law.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of Peace shall have the duty (a) of concentrating and specializing on the maintenance of world peace; (b) of promoting better understanding of the other peoples of the world and better understanding of the fundamental principles of international relations and of cooperation among nations; and (c) of using the full weight of moral force in encouraging international freedom of the press, in removing frictions and misunderstandings which make for war.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of Peace is authorized to make such expenditures (including expenditures for personal services and rent at the seat of Government and elsewhere, for law books, books of reference and periodicals, and for printing and binding) as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, and as may be provided for by the Congress from time to time.

SEC. 5. The Secretary of Peace shall annually, at the close of each fiscal year, make a report in writing to the Congress, giving an account of all moneys received and disbursed by the Department of Peace, and describing the work done by the Department.

SEC. 6. There are authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to enable the Department of Peace to carry out the provisions of this act and to perform any other duties which may be imposed upon it by law.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect — days after the date of its enactment.

FEDERAL AID TO AIRPORTS IN THE UNITED STATES—AMENDMENTS

Mr. BREWSTER submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 2) to provide for Federal aid for the development, construction, improvement, and repair of public airports in the United States, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

CLAIMS OF ALDERSON REPORTING CO.

Mr. McCARRAN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 151), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia hereby is authorized to expend from the contingent fund of the Senate the sum of \$2,598.75 for payment to the Alderson Reporting Co. for services performed in stenographically reporting and transcribing hearings held from January 24 to June 10, 1944, incident to the investigation of the slum clearance and housing programs of the National Capital Housing Authority: *Provided,* That such payment shall be charged to the original allotment of \$5,000 authorized to be expended during the Seventy-eighth Congress for stenographic reporting on subjects referred to the committee.

Mr. McCARRAN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 152), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia, authorized by Senate Resolution No. 178, agreed to September 17, 1943, to investigate conditions at Gallinger Municipal Hospital, hereby is authorized to expend from the contingent fund of the Senate the sum of \$749 for payment to the Alderson Reporting Co. for services performed in stenographically reporting and transcribing hearings held from September 27 to October 1, 1943, incident to such investigation: *Provided,* That such payment shall be charged to the original allotment of \$5,000 authorized to be expended during the Seventy-eighth Congress for stenographic reporting on subjects referred to the committee.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred as indicated:

H. R. 476. An act to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act creating the St. Lawrence Bridge Commission and authorizing said Commission and its successors to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the St. Lawrence River at or near Ogdensburg, N. Y.," approved June 14, 1933, as amended;

H. R. 2690. An act to amend the Bonneville Project Act;

H. R. 3150. An act to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act to authorize the city of Duluth, in the State of Minnesota, to construct a toll bridge across the St. Louis River, between the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin, and for other purposes," approved August 7, 1939;

H. R. 3373. An act authorizing the reconstruction of the Spring Common Bridge on Mahoning Avenue, across the Mahoning River in the municipality of Youngstown, Mahoning County, Ohio; and

H. R. 3549. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain Weather Bureau property to Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.; to the Committee on Commerce.

H. R. 799. An act for the relief of the estate of Stanley E. Smallwood; to the legal guardian of Frank Carter, Jr., a minor; to the legal guardian of Donald R. Keithley, a minor; to Keithley Bros. Garage;

H. R. 851. An act for the relief of Oscar R. Steinert;

H. R. 1145. An act for the relief of Ben W. Colburn;

H. R. 1301. An act for the relief of Madeline Winter and Ethel Newton;

H. R. 1456. An act for the relief of George E. Baker;

H. R. 1563. An act for the relief of N. Owen Oxley and the legal guardian of Lamar Oxley, a minor;

H. R. 1565. An act for the relief of Inglis Construction Co., a corporation;

H. R. 1634. An act for the relief of the city of Council Bluffs, Iowa;

H. R. 1674. An act for the relief of Mrs. Ollie Patton;

H. R. 1851. An act for the relief of the widow and three children of Greenfield Payne;

H. R. 2317. An act for the relief of Mrs. Virginia M. Klser;

H. R. 2529. An act for the relief of Earl J. Shows;

H. R. 2545. An act for the relief of Florida Rhone Burch;

H. R. 2737. An act for the relief of Clara Black;

H. R. 2866. An act for the relief of Mrs. Rita Calvin Green;

H. R. 3363. An act for the relief of Paul W. Mankin;

H. R. 3419. An act for the relief of the estate of Mrs. Mary Karalis; and

H. R. 3453. An act for the relief of John W. Farrell, to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1512. An act to amend section 9 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 (Public Law 607) by providing for the computation of double-time credits awarded between 1898 and 1912 in determining retired pay; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 1765. An act to provide for the conveyance to the State of Iowa of the Agricultural Byproducts Laboratory on the campus of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts;

H. R. 1992. An act to authorize the sale of certain public lands in Alaska to the Catholic bishop of Alaska, in trust for the Roman Catholic Church; and

H. R. 2613. An act to authorize the War Food Administrator or the Secretary of Agriculture to adjust boundary disputes by settling claims to certain so-called Sebastian Martin grant lands, in the State of New Mexico; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

H. R. 2522. An act to authorize the Secretary of State to continue to completion the collecting, editing, and publishing of official papers relating to the Territories of the United States, to the Committee on Printing.

H. R. 3256. An act to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended, in order to protect the retirement rights of persons who leave the service to enter the armed forces of the United States; to the Committee on Civil Service.

H. R. 3417. An act for the relief of Clarence J. Spiker and Fred W. Jandrey; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

H. R. 3649. A bill making appropriations for war agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

MR. AND MRS. STEPHEN E. SANDERS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 956) for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen E. Sanders, which was, on page 1, line 6, to strike out "\$1,000" and insert "\$677."

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

CHINA'S FUTURE

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, tomorrow, July 7, marks the completion of 8 years of war against the aggressor, Japan, by China. The suffering of China during these 8 years is known to the whole world. China's ability to resist has gained the admiration of all peoples. The fact that in 8 long years Japan has not succeeded in her plans to dominate the Orient proves to us that ultimately she will fail completely. Those thoughts are thoughts of the present and the past. I think that we should think of the future.

China has been given the position of one of the Big Five in the council of the nations of the world. China's peoples and China's ideals and her economic strength all make her worthy of this position, but I, as a friend of China, would never be satisfied in assuming that she has no more problems. To me, China is the world's biggest problem. If happiness can come to the mass of her people, if security can be made certain there, the whole world can succeed in making the prayer of the peoples of the

whole earth at this time successful. In the final analysis, even the great friends and allies of China can only help. China herself must solve her internal problems. This her present-day leadership understands.

The Chinese people are practical. In many senses they are idealistic. Ultimately, they, of course, will succeed because her civilization is today the longest lived of any civilization in the world. That she will be thoughtful, I have full confidence. That she may ask for too much is merely a reflection of a new nationalism that may be strong at heart but weak in its extremities. As an American, I do not pat myself on the chest and say, "Be like us." I do not give advice, but I do pray that China's future may reflect in a glorious history the opportunities her allies and her friends and the well-wishers of the world have now given her.

THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER—NOTICE OF HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I wish to make a brief announcement. The Committee on Foreign Relations will begin hearings on the United Nations charter next Monday, the 9th, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the caucus room of the Senate Office Building. The committee has directed me to invite all Senators who possibly can to attend the hearing, especially in the early stages, because we believe their attendance will contribute greatly to an understanding of the treaty by Senators and will possibly shorten the discussion in the Senate. I also wish to suggest that the committee advises that it is hoped that many of those who desire to appear before the committee will file their views in writing rather than take up the time of the committee in oral arguments. It is believed that this will greatly shorten the hearings, and it will not in any way impair the full consideration by the committee of all pertinent matters.

The committee is extremely anxious to make all due speed, having regard, of course, to the wishes of the Senate and proper consideration and proper debate. I am glad to make this statement and this announcement for the information and guidance of the Senate.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. At what hour did the Senator from Texas say the committee would meet?

Mr. CONNALLY. At 10 o'clock a. m., on Monday next.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Oh—

Mr. CONNALLY. If the Senator would prefer, I will make it 10:30.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Yes.

Mr. CONNALLY. Very well. The committee will meet on Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock. My desire is always to accommodate the Senator from California. He is a very valuable and important member of the committee, and I am delighted to accede to his wishes.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Yes; the Senator from California is extremely valuable.

Mr. CONNALLY. The Senator is very valuable. He has a great record, and I hold him in the highest admiration and esteem.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I thank the Senator.

THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER—ADDRESS BY HON. HAROLD E. STASSEN

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, in the years to come we will look for the things which were said in relation to the work of the San Francisco Conference and in relation to the United Nations Charter as we today look to the record of the constitutional convention and the articles which were written about it in considering the Constitution of the United States. We will have to interpret the United Nations Charter in the light of the things that were going on at the time it was made. No one is better able to tell us what it means or what was done at San Francisco than those who were there. The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] have returned and have given us their statement as to the interpretation of various articles of the United Nations Charter.

Last night I had the good fortune to hear Commander Harold E. Stassen, who was also a delegate of the United States at San Francisco, deliver an address on the charter at the auditorium of the Department of Commerce in Washington, D. C., and I think as a part of the RECORD we should have his interpretation and his language and understanding.

Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that I may place in the RECORD what he had to say on the charter last evening.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The address is as follows:

Mr. Chairman, fellow citizens, having completed my assignment as a delegate, I will resume my naval duties within a few days.

But tonight I speak to you as an individual citizen, and will frankly discuss the results of the San Francisco Conference and the future world policy of our United States.

History, of course, must be the real judge of the San Francisco Conference and of the United Nations Charter that was drafted there. But some things can and should be said now. It was a thrilling moment on the afternoon of June 23 when the question was put to the steering committee as to the approval of the charter as it then lay before them, the result of hours and days and weeks of discussion and dissension, of conference and of compromise, of translation, and revision. It was late in the afternoon in room 223 of the Veterans' Building, where so many earnest discussions had taken place. The arguments over clauses had been carried right up to the hour immediately preceding this vote. Chairman Stettinius asked if there was any further discussion. There was no response. Then he said, "Those who approve of the charter will raise their hands." The interpreter immediately restated the question in French, and down the long tables the hands of the chairmen of delegations began to arise. The secretaries quickly counted and turned to the chairman and said, "With your vote, Sir, it's 50 votes, or unanimous!" Somehow, in the atmosphere of that room, as you looked from face to face, as you thought of the billion and a half of the world's peoples that were represented, of all colors, and of many races,

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3256

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 6, 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Civil Service

AN ACT

To amend the Civil Service Retirement Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended, in order to protect the retirement rights of persons who leave the service to enter the armed forces of the United States.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 5 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May
4 29, 1930, as amended, is amended by adding after the
5 second paragraph thereof a new paragraph as follows:

6 “No officer or employee to whom this Act applies who
7 during the period of any war, or of any national emergency
8 as proclaimed by the President or declared by the Congress,
9 has left or leaves his position to enter the armed forces of

1 the United States shall be considered as separated from such
2 position for the purposes of this Act by reason of his service
3 with the armed forces of the United States. This paragraph
4 shall not be so construed as to prevent the payment of
5 refunds as provided by section 7 (a) or 12 (b) of this
6 Act."

7 SEC. 2. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
8 annually to the civil-service retirement and disability fund
9 such sums as may be necessary to meet the cost of this
10 amendment.

11 SEC. 3. The amendment made by the first section of
12 this Act shall become effective as of September 8, 1939.

Passed the House of Representatives July 3, 1945.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

AN ACT

To amend the Civil Service Retirement Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended, in order to protect the retirement rights of persons who leave the service to enter the armed forces of the United States.

JULY 6, 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Civil Service



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 79th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 91

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1945

No. 161

Senate

(Legislative day of Monday, September 10, 1945)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father God, in the quiet of this moment of prayer, we would make our souls the sanctuary of Thy spirit. Be Thou our chart and compass in all the complex problems of state. Endue with understanding and sympathy, as well as with a sense of stern justice, those who as Thy ministers in great capitals of the world are planning peace and plenty for lands torn and uprooted by the ghastly horrors of war.

Grant us brotherhood, not of words but of acts, not bounded by barriers of tongue—a brotherhood that sees that freedom must be nurtured or it dies, that if our brethren anywhere are oppressed we are oppressed, that if they hunger we hunger. As workers together with Thee, teach our hearts and our hands to build, in these our days, that city where Thou shalt dwell with man, where darkness and sorrow and pain and want shall be no more. In the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Wednesday, September 12, 1945, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States submitting a nomination was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 3660. An act to provide for financial control of Government corporations; and
H. R. 3974. An act to provide for termination of daylight saving time.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the bill (H. R. 3907) to provide for administration of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 by a Surplus Property Administrator, and it was signed by the President pro tempore.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE FILED DURING THE RECESS

Under authority of the order of the Senate of the 12th instant,

Mr. DOWNEY, from the Committee on Civil Service, to which were referred the following bills, reported them on September 13, 1945, and submitted reports thereon:

S. 102. A bill to amend section 2 (b) of the act entitled "An act extending the classified executive civil service of the United States," approved November 26, 1940, so as to provide for counting military service of certain employees of the legislative branch in determining the eligibility of such employees for civil-service status under such act; without amendment (Rept. No. 560).

S. 405. A bill to amend further the Civil Service Retirement Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended; with an amendment (Rept. No. 563);

S. 576. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act extending the classified executive civil service of the United States," approved November 26, 1940, so as to eliminate the time limit within which incumbents of positions covered into the classified service pursuant to such act may be recommended for classification; without amendment (Rept. No. 561);

S. 1036. A bill to provide for the payment of accumulated or accrued leave to certain members of the military and naval forces of the United States, who enter or reenter civilian employment of the United States, its Territories or possessions, or of the District of Columbia, before the expiration of such leave; without amendment (Rept. No. 562); and

H. R. 3256. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended, in order to protect the retirement rights of persons who leave the service to enter the armed forces of the United States; with amendments (Rept. No. 564).

JOINT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE PEARL HARBOR ATTACK

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair appoints the Senator from Ken-

tucky [Mr. BARKLEY], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] as the members on the part of the Senate of the Joint Committee to Investigate the Pearl Harbor Attack, authorized by Senate Concurrent Resolution 27.

The Secretary will notify the House of Representatives of these appointments.

EXPRESSION OF APPRECIATION FOR FLORAL WREATH ON OCCASION OF FUNERAL OF THE LATE SENATOR JOHNSON, OF CALIFORNIA

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a letter from Hiram W. Johnson, Jr., of San Francisco, Calif., expressing appreciation on the part of the family of the late Senator Johnson, of California, for the floral wreath sent by the Senate on the occasion of his funeral, which was ordered to lie on the table.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

RESCISSIONS OF PORTIONS OF NAVY DEPARTMENT AND NAVAL SERVICE APPROPRIATIONS (H. Doc. No. 286)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting proposed rescissions of portions of appropriations available for the Navy Department and naval service for the fiscal year 1946 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

ADJUSTMENT OF CERTAIN CLAIMS OF POSTMASTERS

A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation, to amend the act entitled "An act authorizing the Postmaster General to adjust certain claims of postmasters for loss by burglary, fire, or other unavoidable casualty," approved March 17, 1882, as amended (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS

A letter from the Alien Property Custodian transmitting, pursuant to law, an estimate of personnel requirements for his office for the quarter ending December 31, 1945 (with

accompanying papers); to the Committee on Civil Service.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A telegram in the nature of a petition from Floyd W. Nelson, president of the Artesia Growers Association, Bell Flower, Calif., praying for the continuation of the present system of recruiting and distributing farm labor; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A telegram from Erwin Clarkson Garrett, of Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa., relating to the purchase of war bonds by members of the armed services; to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution adopted by the Thirty-seventh Annual Governors' Conference, at Mackinac Island, Mich., favoring the location of the headquarters and capitol site of the United Nations organization at some place within the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A petition of several citizens of the States of California and Minnesota, praying for the completion of the monument to the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt in the granite of the Mount Rushmore National Memorial in the Black Hills of South Dakota; to the Committee on the Library.

A letter in the nature of a petition from F. W. Brown, Sr., of Pell City, Ala., relating to the secret of the atomic bomb; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A radiogram in the nature of a petition, from the American Chamber of Commerce of the Philippine Islands, Manila, P. I., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide for reimbursement of a part of the war damage losses in the Philippines, and the extension of free trade between the Philippine Islands and the United States for a specified period, so as to provide immediate economic rehabilitation to the islands; to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. WALSH:

A resolution adopted by mothers of infants receiving care at the South Boston (Mass.) nursery, favoring the enactment of legislation to continue the nursery to care for the children of men in the armed forces at South Boston (Mass.); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

A resolution adopted by Clinton Post, No. 523, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Clinton, Mass., favoring the enactment of legislation providing that a veteran of the armed forces be allowed to return to his former employment after discharge from the service, and that this right be not dependent upon the official date set for the end of the war; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A petition of sundry citizens of Duluth, Minn., praying for the enactment of Senate bill 599, to prohibit the advertising of alcoholic beverages in periodicals, newspapers, radio, motion pictures, or any other form of alcoholic advertising; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

RESOLUTION BY NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ENDORSING FULL-EMPLOYMENT BILL

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, a national conference of civic organizations was held at the Hamilton Hotel, Washington, D. C., on September 12, 1945, for the purpose of studying the full-employment bill. This conference adopted a resolution endorsing the full employment bill, S. 320, to establish a national policy and program for assuring continuing full employment in a free competitive economy, through the concerted efforts of industry, agriculture, labor, State and local

governments, and the Federal Government, and urging its early passage by the Congress. During the course of the conference Mr. Lewis G. Hines, legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor, in discussing the proposed legislation, said:

The 7,000,000 members of the AFL stand squarely behind the Murray bill, better known as the full-employment bill, now pending before Congress. The approval of the AFL for this legislation was contained in a statement presented by AFL President William Green to the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency during the recent hearings. There is insistent need for this type of legislation to insure the perpetuation of free enterprise and sufficient employment for all who need work and are willing to work. Our membership has been fully apprised of the merits of this legislation through contacts with our national, State, and city bodies. Wide response from the millions of wage earners represented by the AFL reflects the demand of the American workers that this legislation should pass without delay.

Mr. President, I ask that the resolution which I have just mentioned, together with a list of the organizations represented at this conference, be appropriately referred and printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the resolution and list of organizations represented at the conference were referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF EARLY ENACTMENT OF AN EFFECTIVE FULL-EMPLOYMENT BILL (PROPOSED AND ADOPTED AT A MEETING OF NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, SEPTEMBER 12, 1945, WASHINGTON, D. C.)

The following statement is made by the undersigned in behalf of their organizations:

"Action to assure confidence in continuing full employment is necessary for the transition to peace and later. The sequence of temporary dislocation, postwar boom and final collapse are deadly threats to economic and social stability at home and to the maintenance of peace throughout the world.

"Dislocation and transition are already upon us. Millions of Americans are already turned out unwanted to look for jobs. Measures to alleviate these temporary hardships are necessary and should be taken immediately but confidence in postwar prosperity and stability is the essential to prompt and lasting recovery.

"Nothing can so foster that necessary confidence in the hearts of workers, farmers, business and professional people and all others as to know that their Government will, in their names, dedicate its full constitutional power to the performance of this duty.

"It is necessary and proper for the Government of the United States to adopt immediately legislation which will recognize the right of all Americans willing and able to work to useful, regular, remunerative, and full-time employment, and which will recognize the responsibility of the Government, acting on behalf of all the people, to assure opportunities to exercise that right.

"Legislation which will commit the power of the Federal Government to assure sustained full employment is the first step needed. Such legislation must contain these vital and indivisible principles:

"1. All Americans willing and able to work have the right to useful, remunerative, suitable, regular, and full-time employment;

"2. It is the responsibility and the duty of the Federal Government to assure, by whatever means are needful, that sufficient

employment opportunities exist for all Americans to exercise this right at all times;

"3. It is the responsibility and the duty of the Federal Government to coordinate the appropriate activities of the Federal Government in order to foster the highest possible sustained level of employment through private enterprise and to provide useful Federal investment and expenditure adequate to maintain full production and full employment.

"We urge the Congress of the United States to pass promptly legislation containing as a minimum these positive commitments and to this end we pledge our efforts and support."

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (TO DATE) WHICH SIGNED THE ABOVE JOINT RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF THE FULL-EMPLOYMENT BILL AT THE FULL-EMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE, SEPTEMBER 12, 1945

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.
American Association of Social Workers.
American Federation of Labor.
American Jewish Congress.
Americans United for World Organization.
American Veterans Committee.
Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.
Congress of Industrial Organizations.
Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian Churches.
Disabled American Veterans.
Hosiery Wholesalers National Association.
Independent Citizens' Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions.
League of Women Shoppers.
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
National Board, Y. W. C. A.
National Citizens Political Action Committee.

National Conference of Jewish Women.
National Consumers League.
National Council of Negro Women.
National Council of Scientific, Professional, Art, and White Collar Organizations.
National Council for the Social Studies.
National Education Association of the United States.
National Farmers Union.
National Lawyers' Guild.
National Urban League.
National Women's Trade Union League of America.

Non-Partisan Council of Alpha Kappa Alpha.
Progressive Businessmen, Inc.
Railway Labor Executives Association.
Southern Conference for Human Welfare.
Union for Democratic Action.
United Christian Council for Democracy.
United Council for Church Women.
United States Conference of Mayors.
United Steel Workers of America.
W. I. V. E. S.
Methodist Federation for Social Service.
Business Men of America, Inc.
National Catholic Welfare Conference.
Synagogue Council of America.

SENIORITY RIGHTS FOR SERVICEMEN

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, on the 13th of August 1945, the Grain Processors Union No. 18619, of the American Federation of Labor, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, adopted resolutions proposing that veterans of this war be given seniority rights in employment equal to the length of their service in the war. The story of this action appeared in the Cedar Rapids Tribune about August 17. The article tells the story concisely, and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed as a part of my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Calendar No. 563

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3256

[Report No. 564]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 6, 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Civil Service

SEPTEMBER 13, 1945

Reported, under authority of the order of the Senate of September 12, 1945,
by Mr. DOWNEY, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

To amend the Civil Service Retirement Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended, in order to protect the retirement rights of persons who leave the service to enter the armed forces of the United States.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 5 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May
4 29, 1930, as amended, is amended by adding after the
5 second paragraph thereof a new paragraph as follows:

6 “No officer or employee to whom this Act applies who
7 during the period of any war, or of any national emergency
8 as proclaimed by the President or declared by the Congress,

1 has left or leaves his position to enter the armed forces of
2 the United States shall be considered as separated from such
3 position for the purposes of this Act by reason of his service
4 with the armed forces of the United States. This paragraph
5 shall not be so construed as to prevent the payment of
6 refunds as provided by section 7 (a) or 12 (b) of this
7 Act.”

8 *SEC. 2. Sections 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, and 12 of the Civil*
9 *Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, are*
10 *amended by striking out the words “June 30 of each year”*
11 *wherever they appear in such sections, and inserting in lieu*
12 *thereof the words “December 31 of each year”: Provided,*
13 *That interest shall not be compounded as of December 31,*
14 *1945.*

15 SEC. 2 3. There are hereby authorized to be appro-
16 priated annually to the civil-service retirement and disability
17 fund such sums as may be necessary to meet the cost of this
18 amendment.

19 SEC. 2 4. The amendment made by the first section of
20 this Act shall become effective as of September 8, 1939.

Passed the House of Representatives July 3, 1945.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3256

[Report No. 564]

AN ACT

To amend the Civil Service Retirement Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended, in order to protect the retirement rights of persons who leave the service to enter the armed forces of the United States.

JULY 6, 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Civil Service

SEPTEMBER 13, 1945

Reported with amendments

RETIREMENT UNDER CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT
OF PERSONS SERVING IN THE ARMED FORCES

SEPTEMBER 13, 1945.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. DOWNEY, from the Committee on Civil Service, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 3256]

The Committee on Civil Service, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3256) to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended, in order to protect the retirement rights of persons who leave the service to enter the armed forces of the United States, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The purpose of this bill is to permit the retirement of former employees of the Government who incur physical disability while serving in the armed forces, without requiring them to be restored to their civilian positions prior to retirement.

The Comptroller General, in a decision dated January 30, 1945 (B-46952), stated as follows:

While the Congress has by implication in the act of August 1, 1941, as amended by the act of April 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 200), and in the act of December 21, 1944 (Public Law 525), preserved the civilian status of an officer or employee during active service in the armed forces for the purpose of electing to be paid for terminal annual leave (see answer to question 7, decision of January 16, 1945, B-46831), no provision of law has come to my attention expressly or by implication preserving the civilian status of officers and employees for retirement purposes while serving in the armed forces, or thereafter prior to restoration to a civilian position. Section 5 of the Retirement Act (54 Stat. 1116) authorizes the crediting of "honorable service in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard of the United States" toward retirement in a civilian position, provided such service is not used, also, as a basis for military retired pay or pension, but I believe you will agree that that provision of law does not operate to grant retirement benefits to a person who is not in a civilian position at the time of retirement. It has been recognized that administrative offices could, within their discretion, place employees who enter the armed forces on so-called military furlough without pay in order to maintain more accurate records of benefits which would accrue during such services in the event of restoration to the civilian position under the terms and conditions of the controlling statutes above cited after discharge from the armed forces. Also, it has been recognized that administrative offices, within

their discretion, may separate employees upon entry into the armed forces and wait until their actual restoration to civilian positions in accordance with the terms and conditions of the controlling statutes, supra, to determine the benefits which accrued to them during military service. However, such administrative practice of placing the employees on military furlough as an expediency to maintain accurate records does not, in my judgment, have the legal effect of preserving a civilian status after the effective date of the military furlough. Contrary to the position apparently taken by the Commission, benefits accruing during the military service of employees who are restored, as well as payments for annual leave benefits without restoration, are exactly the same regardless of which of the two procedures were administratively adopted. Hence, it would seem that an administrative action or practice granting military furlough without pay—which is not the same as ordinary leave of absence without pay because under such furlough the employees hold an incompatible status in the armed forces (3 Comp. Gen. 40; 18 id. 213; 20 id. 257; 22 id. 127)—could have no more legal effect to maintain a civilian status during active military or naval service for retirement benefits without restoration to a civilian position than would an administrative action or practice separating the employees from the service at the time they entered the military service, and that in neither event does an employee maintain a civilian status for retirement purposes during active military service or thereafter prior to actual restoration to a civilian position as provided by the applicable statutes.

The practical effect of this decision is to continue a retirement status with all resultant benefits in employees who are furloughed from their civil positions to engage in private industry but to deny such benefits to those employees who entered the armed forces. Under the decision such persons who become disabled in employment in private industry would be entitled to such compensation as may be allowed by the employer or State laws as well as disability annuity under the civil-service retirement law; whereas, a furloughed employee disabled in combat with the enemy would be deprived of any retirement annuity by reason of his civil service with the possible exception of some future annuity benefit to which he may have had a vested right at the time of entrance in the military service.

The committee believes that all rights, actual or potential, of Federal employees entering the armed forces should be fully protected, and there should be no discrimination against such persons by reason of their military service.

The amendment recommended by the committee is a technical amendment to the Civil Service Retirement Act which would merely provide for the compounding of interest for various purposes under the act as of December 31 of each year instead of on June 30 of each year. It is believed that much duplication of effort will be eliminated by this amendment in that the computations involved can be made in conjunction with certain other computations required to be made at the end of each calendar year in connection with the reporting for tax purposes of the amounts of compensation paid employees and the amounts of tax withheld from such compensation during the year.

The enactment of this legislation has been recommended by the Civil Service Commission.

22. PERSONNEL. Sen. Downey, Calif., and others discussed S. Res. 172, and Sen. Downey stated "We are faced with such questions as how they are going to be supported, how they can find jobs, how they will be educated, how many of them will wish to go on farms" (p. 8737). (See item 20.)

Passed without amendment S. 102, to provide for counting military service of certain employees of the legislative branch in determining eligibility for civil-service status (pp. 8737-8). This bill was reported during recess (S. Rept. 560) (p. 8735).

Passed without amendment S. 576, to eliminate the 1-year time limit within which incumbents of positions covered into the classified service may be recommended for classification (p. 8738). This bill was reported during recess (S. Rept. 561) (p. 8735).

Passed without amendment S. 1036, to provide for payment of accumulated or accrued leave to certain members of the military service who enter or re-enter civilian U.S. employment (pp. 8738-9). This bill was reported during recess (S. Rept. 562) (p. 8735).

Passed with amendment S. 405, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so that an employee may elect to receive full credit for his military service towards retirement (p. 8739). This bill was reported during recess (S. Rept. 563) (p. 8735).

Passed with amendment H.R. 3256, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act in order to protect retirement rights of persons who leave the service to enter the armed forces (p. 8739). This bill was reported during recess (S. Rept. 564) (p. 8735).

23. ADJOURNED until Tues., Sept. 18, 1945 (p. 8746).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

Extension of remarks of

24. GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION. /Rep. Pittinger, Minn., urged reorganization in the executive branch and inserted a Washington Evening Star news item on Comptroller General Warren's testimony on this subject (pp. A4203-4).

25. MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY. Sen. Murray, Mont., inserted a Union Farmer article and a letter by Dr. M.E. Garnsey (Univ. of Colo.) favoring an MVA (pp. A4189-90).
Rep. Barrett, Wyo., inserted a Mitchell (N.Dak.) Gazette editorial urging care in consideration of this project (p. A4204).

26. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Sen. Guffey, Pa., on post-war farm production and including a Farmers Defender article "The Future of Farmers" (pp. A4188-9).

27. SURPLUS POTATOES. Sen. Brewster, Maine, inserted the potato-growers committee recommendations on the disposal of surplus supplies of white potatoes (p. A4183).

28. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Brewster, Maine, inserted Sen. Hart's (Conn.) address "Some Aspects of Foreign Commerce" (pp. A4184-5).

Extension of remarks of Rep. McDonough, Calif., urging establishment of a free port in the Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., area to further Central and South American trade (p. 4199).

29. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION. Sen. Tunnell, Del., inserted Sen. Guffey's (Pa.) address criticizing Governor Martin's (Pa.) opposition to unemployment compensation and aid to veterans through rehabilitation, education, maintenance and education (p. A4183).

- 4 -
BILLS INTRODUCED

30. CLAIMS. S. 1390, by Sen. Langer, W.Dak., to limit the time within which damage actions may be brought by the U.S. To Judiciary Committee. (pp. 8727-8.)
31. POTATO PRICES. S. 1396, by Sen. Brewster, Maine, to amend the AAAct of 1938, for the purpose of regulating interstate and foreign commerce in potatoes so as to provide an adequate and stable supply with fair prices for producers and consumers. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 8728.)
32. PUBLIC LANDS. S. 1387, by Sen. Hatch, N.Mex., relative to the disposition of public lands situated in Okla. between the Cimarron base line and the north boundary of Tex. To Public Lands and Surveys Committee. Remarks of author. (p. 8728.)
H.R. 4065, by Rep. Bennett, Mo., to amend the act reorganizing the General Land Office. To Public Lands Committee. (p. 8760.)
33. EMPLOYMENT. S. 1389, to provide for returning to the States of the Employment Service facilities. To Education and Labor Committee. Remarks of author. (pp. 8728-9).
34. HEALTH. H.R. 4059, by Rep. Patterson, Calif., to provide for the general welfare by making more adequate provision for the health and welfare of mothers and children. To Labor Committee. (p. 8760.)
35. PERSONNEL. H.R. 4069, by Rep. Rees, Kans., to provide for the protection of veterans and career-service employees in connection with reductions in force in the Federal service. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 8760.)(See item 2.)
36. WATER POLLUTION. H.R. 4070, by Rep. Spence, Ky., to provide for water-pollution-control activities in the U.S. Public Health Service. To Rivers and Harbors Committee. (p. 8760.)
37. TERMINATION OF WAR. H. Con. Res. 85, by Rep. Boren, Okla., declaring the date of the termination of hostilities of the present war. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 8760.)

COMMITTEE HEARINGS Released by G.P.O.

38. PUBLIC LANDS. Administration and use of public lands, pursuant to S.Res. 139. Pt. 14, Salt Lake City, Utah. Senate Public Lands and Surveys Committee.
39. VOCATIONAL EDUCATION. S. 619, to provide for vocational education and retraining of youth and adults. Senate Education and Labor Committee.
40. PATENTS. Recording patent agreements and limiting patents to 20 years. H.R. 2630, H.R. 2631, and H.R. 2632. House Patents Committee.
41. SURPLUS PROPERTY. H.R. 3907, to provide for administration of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 by a Surplus Property Administrator. House Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee.

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For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to call Ext. 4654, or send to Room 112 Adm. Arrangements may be made to be kept advised, routinely, of developments on any particular bill.

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS for Sept. 17: S. Judiciary, Government reorganization (ex.); H. Appropriations, deficiency (ex.); H. Interstate, brand names and newsprint.

- o -

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CREDIT FOR MILITARY SERVICE IN COMPUTING LENGTH OF SERVICE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 405) to amend further the Civil Service Retirement Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended, which had been reported from the Committee on Civil Service with an amendment, on page 2, line 7, after the word "substitute" to strike out the period and insert a colon and the words "Provided, That an employee may, at his option, receive full credit for all such military or naval service, without deposit, in lieu of the leave credit accorded herein, without reduction in annuity benefits", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That paragraph 2 of section 5 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out all of the said paragraph 2 thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"In computing length of service for the purposes of this act, all periods of separation from the service, and so much of any leaves of absence as may exceed 6 months in the aggregate in any calendar year, shall be excluded, except leaves of absence granted employees while performing active military or naval service in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard of the United States or while receiving benefits under the United States Employees' Compensation Act, and in the case of substitutes in the postal service credit shall be given from date of original appointment as a substitute: *Provided, That* an employee may, at his option, receive full credit for all such military or naval service, without deposit, in lieu of the leave credit accorded herein, without reduction in annuity benefits."

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, may we also have an explanation of this bill by the Senator from California?

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, under present conditions, if an individual in the Army who has had civil-service employment desires, he can receive 6 months' credit at his civilian salary out of one calendar year in the retirement fund, without any payment to the Government. He presently has the right to elect to proceed either under his military salary by paying 5 percent of his salary into the fund or to accept 6 months' credit in the fund at his civilian rate of pay.

The pending bill will liberalize that law for the veteran. For the length of time any civil-service employee has been in the military service he will be credited in the retirement fund either on the basis of his civilian pay, when he left employment, or his military pay, at his option. So what the Government is doing is to waive for a member of the military personnel the payment of his 5 percent during the time he was in the military service.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RETIREMENT RIGHTS OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3256) to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended, in order to protect the retirement rights of persons who leave the service to enter the armed forces of the United States, which had been reported from the Committee on Civil Service with amendments, on page 2, after line 7, to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 2. Sections 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, and 12 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, are amended by striking out the words "June 30 of each year" wherever they appear in such sections, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "December 31 of each year": *Provided, That* interest shall not be compounded as of December 31, 1945.

And to renumber the sections.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That completes the calendar.

DISCHARGE OF DOCTORS FROM THE ARMED FORCES

Mr. HOEY. Mr. President, it is generally recognized that there is a serious shortage of doctors in this country. For the past few weeks I have been receiving letters from doctors in the armed forces indicating that there is really no need for their services.

This week, for instance, I have received a letter from a very distinguished surgeon of my State, who served overseas for a year and a half, who was brought back, and has been in a camp for 6 weeks. He states that during that entire time he has not been called upon for any service which a drug clerk with 6 months' experience could not perform. Doctors are very seriously needed at home.

This morning I have a letter signed by nine physicians, eight of them having the rank of captain, one the rank of lieutenant. They are in a camp in this country, and are writing about the conditions there, and about the absolute lack of any need for their services. Several of these men have been overseas, they have received decorations for service in combat, they have been awarded medals, but under the circumstances they are very tired of remaining in camp with nothing to do.

I wish to read the letter, omitting the names of the signers, because I want this matter called to the attention of the War Department. The letter was written on September 4, was addressed to me as a Senator, and is as follows:

DEAR SENATOR: This group of medical officers at an Army Air Force station hospital earnestly solicits your continued help toward effecting a fair, sensible method of release from the Army of medical officers. Our own American Medical Association exerts only feeble efforts toward the attainment of this goal, and consequently we turn to you with full confidence that you will make energetic representations in our behalf.

So that you may feel confident that your efforts will be expended toward correcting grave injustices to thousands of doctors and the civilian population, allow us to call to your attention that the medical profession responded most generously when this country was in need of their services, never questioning the requirements for the number of doctors needed as set down by the Surgeon General. After a few months in service, it became painfully apparent that the number of doctors was a gross overestimate. Disillusionment became more complete as the months and the years passed, and the doctors with very little work to do heard of frantic appeals by the War Department for more and more doctors. It is no idle estimate that the vast majority of doctors have led a very leisurely existence in the Army. It is, and has been, very common to have less than 2 hours of work to do per day. This state of affairs has existed in the majority of Army hospitals for over a year. In this deplorable situation, which is bad for energetic doctors used to a busy existence in civilian life, the doctor in the Army becomes restless, to say the least. When he hears of the crying need for more and more doctors and nurses, he becomes enraged beyond words. His bitterness and disgust can only be partially appreciated from his letters to Senators, Congressmen, commentators, and newspapers.

What the sequelae will be as a result of this short-sighted and stupid attitude of the authorities toward the medical profession is hard to say. This much is certain, however. It will be next to impossible for the Army, Navy, United States Public Health Service, and Veterans' Administration to obtain able doctors after the war. Numerous questionnaires circulated by the Army, relative to the desires of medical officers toward an Army career have met with a most emphatic "No." The pay, the politics, and the poor professional associations are enough to make any doctor shudder.

Allow us to further draw your attention to the artful defenses the Regular Army has prepared for any attack upon their hoarding of doctors. They will tell you of the huge number of patients in Army hospitals. Patients in convalescent hospitals are still counted as bed patients, even while they are home on convalescent furloughs of up to 90 days. New-born babies are counted as regular patients. Uncounted thousands of ambulatory cases are retained in hospitals long after they are ready for discharge. Some hospital commanding officers instruct their admitting officers to pack the hospital with patients. Cases are brought in for observation and prolonged "treatment" of minor conditions.

Although these facts are true, the Army still desires a ratio of 1 medical officer to every 165 men. Civilian medical care is adequately administered, in peacetime, by only 1 doctor per 1,000 individuals.

We fully appreciate your past cooperation and interest, as known to us through the press and the radio. We earnestly hope that you will continue your efforts to aid an honorable profession from being degraded by military politics.

The letter is signed by nine outstanding physicians. As I have said, eight of them are captains and one a first lieutenant. Several have had service overseas and have been awarded Distinguished Service Crosses.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOEY. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I have listened very carefully to the reading by the distinguished Senator from North Carolina of the excellent letter, and I am very much interested in the comments made in it by the doctors who wrote it. Some of us have received somewhat similar letters,

and certainly all of us feel that the release of the doctors from the services has been entirely too slow. The main thing in the letter that impressed me, aside from the statement respecting the lack of work for the doctors, and their desire to get home, was the statistical information contained in the next to the last paragraph of the letter, and if it is not asking too much, I wish he would read it again. I refer to ratio of men to medical officers in the services.

Mr. HOEY. The letter says:

Although these facts are true, the Army still desires a ratio of 1 medical officer to every 165 men.

Then the letter continues:

Civilian medical care is adequately administered in peacetime by only one doctor per thousand individuals.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator again yield?

Mr. HOEY. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I know that my distinguished colleague the Senator from North Carolina, will agree with me that we can go further than the writers of that letter have gone in respect to the ratio of doctors to civilians. In South Carolina there is 1 doctor, as I recall, for 2,570 individuals. I am not exactly familiar with the figure for North Carolina. I placed it in the record of the hearings in the Military Affairs Committee yesterday. I believe the ratio in North Carolina is 1 doctor to every 2,100 individuals.

Mr. HOEY. That is about correct.

Mr. MAYBANK. So the situation in those two States is even far worse than the doctors who wrote the letter believe it to be. They believe the ratio to be about 1 to 1,000.

Mr. President, I should like to add, with the Senator's permission, a brief comment, respecting the ratio of one doctor to 2,500 individuals in South Carolina and one doctor to 2,100 individuals in North Carolina. Those civilians are the mothers and the fathers, the sisters and the brothers of the enlisted men and officers in the armed services. Not only is the present situation of concern to the doctors themselves who are in the services and want to get out, but it is of deep concern to the personnel of both the Army and the Navy, because they believe that their families back home, for whom they have been fighting and for whom they have sacrificed so much, are not receiving proper medical care.

Mr. HOEY. I agree thoroughly with the Senator from South Carolina, and I thank him for his statement.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOEY. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I wish to supplement what the Senator from North Carolina has so ably presented. I think all of us have received letters from doctors in the services telling of their enforced idleness wherever they may be stationed, and the fact that they have very little to do. I have received many letters from communities in my own State telling of the desperate conditions those communities are in for lack of medical services. Only this morning I received a letter from the secretary of the State medical associa-

tion pointing out that there was bound to be great distress in the rural communities this winter if some of the doctors now in the military service were not released in time to get home to attend to the civilian population.

I think all of us want the armed services to have all the doctors they need, but we do not want them to keep doctors in idleness in the services while their communities at home are in desperate need of them. I hope the armed services will take steps to release men who are necessary in their home communities, not only doctors but others, and get them back there as soon as they can without any further encouragement from or legislation passed on the subject by the Congress.

Mr. HOEY. I thank the Senator from Vermont. The condition which he describes in his State is exactly the condition that obtains in North Carolina. For instance, I applied to the War Department the other day for the release of a doctor for a community in North Carolina with a population of 8,000, in which the doctor had died. There was not a single doctor in that community. So far the War Department has not granted the discharge of that doctor from the service. In that particular instance it was indicated that the doctor for whose release I asked had been on no active duty of importance for 6 weeks.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOEY. I yield.

Mr. ANDREWS. I wish to say that I thoroughly agree with the statements made by the distinguished Senator from North Carolina and the distinguished Senator from South Carolina as well as the distinguished Senator from Vermont. The situation which has just been explained to the Senate, including the statistics just given as applying to the Army, also applies to the Navy. The same situation exists with respect to the dentists and pharmacists. For example, one can hardly secure an appointment with a dentist to take care of an emergency situation, in less than 60 days. That has been my experience. Some emergency situations simply cannot wait that long. The result is that doctors and dentists must take care of cases which cannot wait at all, and let such a matter wait as taking care of one who has lost the filling from his tooth. Such an individual must suffer for a considerable time. I know the situation has become difficult to handle. I know of many instances of doctors now in the service who have done nothing much except something like guard duty, and I feel that the civilian population should be better protected by releasing doctors who are really not needed in the armed services.

Mr. President, we ought to thank the Lord each day we continue to live that no epidemic has afflicted this country such as occurred during the last World War. It is terrible to contemplate what would have happened to the United States if such an epidemic had afflicted us, because there would not have been a sufficient number of doctors to take care of it, nor would there have been a sufficient number of pharmacists, or a

sufficient number of nurses. Many more lives would have been lost, as was true in the last war, by reason of illness and the conditions at home. The boys in the service are deeply interested in what is happening to their wives, mothers, fathers, and sisters at home.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator from North Carolina yield?

Mr. HOEY. I yield.

Mr. HILL. The Senator has brought to the attention of the Senate a most important and urgent matter. I wish to state that on Wednesday the Senate Committee on Military Affairs began hearings and an investigation of the whole question of demobilization of the Army and Navy and the matter of discharges and releases from our armed services. The hearings have now continued for 2 days. They are not yet completed, but the record of the hearings will disclose that there has been no matter with respect to which the members of the Committee on Military Affairs have been more insistent, or have more strongly urged upon representatives of the departments who have appeared before the committee; than the matter of the compelling need for the immediate release not only of doctors, but of dentists as well, in order that they may return home and meet the needs which the distinguished Senator from North Carolina has described to the Senate today.

I think I can say that when the hearings are resumed on Monday we shall find that the members of the Committee on Military Affairs will continue to demand and insist that action be no longer delayed, but that as many doctors and dentists as possible be released and sent home now in order to meet the conditions which the Senator from North Carolina has so well and timely brought to the attention of this body.

As the distinguished Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] suggests, we have pressed not only for the release of doctors and dentists, but also the release of nurses. There can be no question that throughout the country there is a most urgent need for doctors, dentists, and nurses. I think there can be no doubt that there are in the armed services today many doctors, dentists, and nurses who could be released at this time, and who should be released so as to enable them to return to their homes and meet the crying and compelling needs of the civilian population.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, will the Senator from North Carolina yield?

Mr. HOEY. I yield.

Mr. CONNALLY. I have listened to the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Alabama with approval, but I am of the opinion that doctors and dentists are not the only ones in the Army who ought to be discharged. Many married men with families lack only a point or two, and cannot get out of the Army, when they ought to be released and permitted to go home and reestablish their homes and businesses. I have talked with responsible persons in the Army and Navy, and in some cases I get just about as much response as I would get from talking to that wall over there.

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-1st, No. 194

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
(Issued November 6, 1945, for actions of Monday, November 5, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bill providing for payment of accumulated or accrued leave to servicemen who enter or reenter U.S. employment. House passed over bill permitting State inspection of grant-in-aid materials. Rep. Curtis urged development of U.S. synthetic rubber.

HOUSE

1. PERSONNEL. Concurred in the Senate amendments to H.R. 3256, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act in order to protect the retirement rights of persons who leave the service to enter the armed forces (p. 10522). This bill will now be sent to the President.
Passed as reported S. 1036, to provide for the payment of accumulated or accrued leave to certain members of the armed forces who enter or reenter U.S. employment. (For provisions see Digest 190.) (p. 10522-4.)
2. GRANTS-IN-AID. On objection of Rep. Priest, Tenn., passed over H.R. 3321, to provide for State inspection of federally distributed grant-in-aid materials, etc. (p. 10524).
3. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate of \$6,000,000 for Interior for fiscal year 1946 (H. Doc. 371) to Appropriations Committee. (p. 10563.)
4. RESEARCH. Passed as reported H.J. Res. 111, designating Jan. 5, 1946, as George Washington Carver Day (p. 10529).
Military Affairs Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4566, to provide for the development and control of atomic energy (H. Rept. 1186) (p. 10563).
5. TRANSPORTATION. Passed as reported H.R. 4180, to amend the law relating to larceny, in interstate or foreign commerce (pp. 10526-7). Rep. Reed, Ill., stated that this bill revises and broadens existing authorities in connection with such larcenies (p. 10526).
6. ACCOUNTING. Passed without amendment H.R. 4350, relating to the issuance of checks in replacement of lost, etc., U.S. checks (pp. 10529-30).

7. CLAIMS. On objection of Rep. Biemiller, Wis., Doyle, Calif., and Madden, Ind., passed over H.R.2788, limiting the time for bringing certain actions under U.S. law (p. 10531).
8. FLOOD CONTROL; LANDS. Passed as reported H.R.1902, relating to the trial of the issue of just compensation in the case of condemnation proceedings of property to be used for flood control purposes (pp. 10536-7).
9. MINERALS; FORESTRY. Passed without amendment H.R.608, to exclude certain forest lands in Deschutes County, Oreg., from the provisions of R.S. 2319-2337, relating to the promotion of the development of U.S. mining resources (p. 10533).
10. EXPENDITURES; FULL EMPLOYMENT. Rep. Outland, Calif., spoke favoring the full-employment bill and stated that it is not a spending bill (pp. 10552-6).
11. FARM PRICES. Reps. Murray, Wis., and Hook, Mich., spoke favoring maintenance of present farm prices (pp. 10557-8).

SENATE

NOT IN SESSION. Next meeting Tues., Nov. 6.

12. GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS. The Banking and Currency Committee reported (Nov. 2) without amendment H.R.3660, to provide for financial control of Government corporations (S.Rept. 694) (p. 10480).

BILLS INTRODUCED

13. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES. H.R.4586, by Rep. Manasco, Ala., to authorize certain administrative expenses in the Government service. To Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee. (p. 10563.)
14. ELECTRIFICATION. H.R.4581, by Rep. Bennett, Mo., to authorize addition of hydroelectric power and make a multiple purpose dam and reservoir of the Oscela project, Osage River, Mo. To Flood Control Committee. (p. 10563.)
15. PUBLIC LANDS. H.R. 4589, by Rep. Schwabe, Okla., to provide homesteads in Okla. for certain World War II veterans. To Public Lands Committee. (p. 10563.) Remarks of author (p. A5049).
16. BANKING AND CURRENCY. H.R. 4590, by Rep. Martin, Mass., to authorize use by industry of U.S. silver. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 10563.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

17. FARM SECURITY. Rep. Stevenson, Wis., commended FSA accomplishments in Richland County, Wis., and inserted excerpts from the county report (pp. A5026-7).
18. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION. Rep. Hope, Kans., inserted L.B.Pearson's (Ambassador from Canada to U.S.) closing statement at the FAO Quebec conference in which he commended the conferees efforts to the world (pp.A5048-9).
19. FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA. Extension of remarks of Rep. Mansfield, Mont., commending the work of the Mont. Future Farmers and including a copy of its 1945-6 program (p. A5046).

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an address by the Honorable A. Pearley Feen, delivered as retiring president of the Vermont Bar Association before that association on October 2.

Mr. Speaker, this will slightly exceed the limit prescribed by the Joint Committee on Printing, but I ask that it be printed notwithstanding that fact.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, notwithstanding the cost, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I have two requests; first, that if we have this debate today between the gentleman from California and the gentleman from Michigan, I ask unanimous consent that each one of them have 20 minutes to hold this debate.

The SPEAKER. The Chair cannot put an "if" request.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, then I request that they each have 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. If the gentleman from Michigan and the gentleman from California desire the time and will make the request the Chair will put the request; otherwise he prefers not to do it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may have 20 minutes to follow the gentleman from California in order to discuss the full employment bill today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

NATIONAL LABOR-MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, at this time a meeting is being opened by the President where labor, government, and business will get together in harmony and for the best interest of our Nation and our people. In order to do so men will have to meet, determined to do so by peaceful, lawful means in the spirit of the Golden Rule. May they all have that spirit. I hope the meeting was opened by prayer, for the delegates need divine guidance and if they do not get it I am fearful that the efforts of those who are meeting will not be what we may expect, and what the country needs. You cannot work together jumping at each other's throats; laws must be such that

every person has an equal chance, equal opportunity, equal consideration, and deal with each other as brothers, or certainly in a Christian spirit.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day, and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 25 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. REES of Kansas asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article by Lt. Comdr. Tyrrell Krum.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances, to include in one a resolution and in the other a letter on the subject of compulsory military training.

Mr. CURTIS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article and quotations from a letter.

Mr. HALE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article on preparation for peace by Mr. Paul Schirer of the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS

Mr. BUFFETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. BUFFETT. Mr. Speaker, the papers today report that one of the senior advisers of this administration, Bernard Baruch, is now urging that Congress be given an over-all balance sheet revealing the consolidated totals of United States international commitments.

His comments encourage me to renew the request I made on October 3 in a resolution requiring the Treasury to furnish Congress a complete summary of American financial commitments abroad.

Mr. Speaker, it is possible that the serious decline in sales of bonds may be due to the failure of the administration to give the people a clear picture of existing and proposed commitments abroad. The people put up the money. The people are entitled to the facts about these commitments.

OPA SERVICE RIBBON

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I hold in my hand a service ribbon with the Victory sign and the letters "OPA." It is well made with a safety clasp and is, apparently, being sent out by the OPA to members of the various OPA panel boards in the United States and to others who are willing to wear them. It looks like this was part of a propaganda scheme of trying to sell OPA to the country and making it a permanent organization. A chairman of a panel board in my district received one of these service ribbons and returned it to me with these remarks:

I am enclosing a couple of articles—I'll let you name them—received from OPA to members of ration boards. Any man with self-respect for himself or his standing in his community wouldn't be caught wearing them down the street but it is about all one could expect from the type of men on the pay roll of OPA—just a bunch of political parasites. I would suggest canceling their appropriations.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PITTENGER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the subject of harbors of refuge and include a short article by Mr. Howard Everett in connection therewith.

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the subject of Poland and include a letter from the Polish-American Congress to me under date of October 27, together with a copy of a letter which the Polish-American Congress wrote to President Truman under date of October 3. If the extension is too long under the rules of the Joint Committee on Printing, I ask unanimous consent that it be inserted in the RECORD notwithstanding that rule.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, notwithstanding the cost, the extension will be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at two places in the RECORD and in one to include a statement by one of the scientists who developed the atomic bomb, a series of questions and answers regarding its implications, and in the other a statement by 515 scientists saying there is not possible any adequate defense against the atomic bomb.

Mr. JONKMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the St. Lawrence waterway and include therein an article from the Pathfinder.

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the subject of the Oklahoma veterans' homestead project.

Mr. DWORSHAK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper clipping.

Mr. FOLGER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a portion of a broad-

cast by Mr. Raymond Swing on October 31.

Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement of the life of President Wilson.

Mr. HOOK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement on wages, prices, and profits.

Mr. RANDOLPH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a news story which tells of the vigorous support of General MacArthur for a unified command.

Mr. LARCADE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two newspaper articles.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan and Mr. HOFFMAN asked and were given permission to extend their remarks in the RECORD.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the RECORD on page 10383 of October 31, 1945, wherein my remarks are reported to be as follows:

Does the gentleman know that ex-Governor Lehman is a former British citizen, that the highly paid administrative officers are citizens of various other countries, and yet we are advancing most of the money?

What I said, and what the RECORD should show, is:

Does the gentleman approve of the fact that the ranking administrative officer immediately under ex-Governor Lehman is a British citizen and that many other highly paid administrative officers are citizens of various other countries, and yet we are advancing most of the money?

I ask that the permanent RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday next, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday next, following the special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 25 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

RETURN OF PACIFIC VETERANS

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include a petition addressed to me in the form of a letter from some 40 boys in the Pacific.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

[Mr. WILSON addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to extend the remarks he made in the House on the 19th of October and include therein a letter of King Ibn Saud to President Roosevelt and a copy of the letter from President Roosevelt to King Ibn Saud.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include therein a letter from a Negro named Charles Lee White.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

RETIREMENT RIGHTS OF CIVIL SERVICE WORKERS ENTERING ARMED FORCES

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 3256) to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act approved May 29, 1939, as amended, in order to protect the retirement rights of persons who leave the service to join the armed forces of the United States, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill and the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 2, after line 6, insert:

"SEC. 2. Sections 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, and 12 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, are amended by striking out the words 'June 30 of each year' wherever they appear in such sections, and inserting in lieu thereof the words 'December 31 of each year': *Provided*, That interest shall not be compounded as of December 31, 1945."

Page 2, line 7, strike out "2" and insert "3."

Page 2, line 11, strike out "3" and insert "4."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, will the distinguished chairman of our committee explain the bill and the amendments so that the Members of the House may be informed?

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, the amendment changes the date for the computation of interest on funds of employees in the retirement fund to the calendar year instead of the fiscal year. The purpose is to save clerical work because of the fact that the withholding tax is necessarily computed at the end of the calendar year. They will thus be able to do it all at one time rather than to have to compute these deductions twice a year.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PAYMENT OF ACCUMULATED LEAVE

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1036) to provide for the payment of accumulated or accrued leave to certain members of the military and naval forces of the United States, who enter or reenter civilian employment of the United States, its Territories or possessions, or of the District of Columbia, before the expiration of such leave.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I am not going to object, I want to say to the membership of the House that some 60 days ago I introduced a bill to take care of the terminal leave pay of the enlisted men. So far I have not been able to get it out of committee. I think this Congress should take care of these officers. I am not objecting to that, I want them taken care of, but I think the GI Joe is entitled to terminal-leave pay and accumulated-leave pay just the same as the commissioned officers. I hope the membership of this House, after you consider this bill, giving these men what the gentleman from Georgia is asking for, will give the GI Joe what he asks for. I will ask for consideration of that bill just as soon as I can get it before the House.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. I agree with the gentleman from Florida. But I think we should also pass a law to permit the discharge of men who have been in the service constantly for 18 months or more, or men who have dependents, wives, children or dependent parents at home to look after, or young men who want to go back to school. I say the Congress is not doing its duty, if we do not pass a law immediately to permit those men to be discharged and stop keeping them standing around in uniformed idleness at Government expense.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Of course, we all want our boys back home as soon as possible. There is no question about that.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I have considerable sympathy with the position expressed by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. ROGERS]. In fact, I have written and have received a reply from the War Department, and I will insert that letter in the RECORD.

I should like to ask the gentleman a question, however. The gentleman will

[PUBLIC LAW 216—79TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 456—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 3256]

AN ACT

To amend the Civil Service Retirement Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended, in order to protect the retirement rights of persons who leave the service to enter the armed forces of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 5 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, is amended by adding after the second paragraph thereof a new paragraph as follows:

"No officer or employee to whom this Act applies who during the period of any war, or of any national emergency as proclaimed by the President or declared by the Congress, has left or leaves his position to enter the armed forces of the United States shall be considered as separated from such position for the purposes of this Act by reason of his service with the armed forces of the United States. This paragraph shall not be so construed as to prevent the payment of refunds as provided by section 7 (a) or 12 (b) of this Act."

SEC. 2. Sections 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, and 12 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, are amended by striking out the words "June 30 of each year" wherever they appear in such sections, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "December 31 of each year": *Provided*, That interest shall not be compounded as of December 31, 1945.

SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated annually to the civil-service retirement and disability fund such sums as may be necessary to meet the cost of this amendment.

SEC. 4. The amendment made by the first section of this Act shall become effective as of September 8, 1939.

Approved November 9, 1945.

